CHAMBER ACTION Senate House 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 Representative Bucher offered the following: 12 13 Amendment (with title amendment) Remove lines 1139-1212, and insert: 14 15 Section 28. Subsection (5) of section 766.202, Florida 16 Statutes, is amended to read: 766.202 Definitions; ss. 766.201-766.212.--As used in ss. 17 18 766.201-766.212, the term: 19 "Medical expert" means a person familiar with the 20 evaluation, diagnosis, or treatment of the medical condition at 21 issue who: 22 (a) Is duly and regularly engaged in the practice of his 23 or her profession, who holds a health care professional degree from a university or college, and has had special professional 24 25 training and experience; or

(b) Has one possessed of special health care knowledge or skill about the subject upon which he or she is called to testify or provide an opinion.

Such expert shall certify that he or she has similar credentials and expertise in the area of the defendant's particular practice or specialty, if the defendant is a specialist.

Section 29. Subsection (2) of section 766.203, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

766.203 Presuit investigation of medical negligence claims and defenses by prospective parties.--

- (2) Prior to issuing notification of intent to initiate medical malpractice litigation pursuant to s. 766.106, the claimant shall conduct an investigation to ascertain that there are reasonable grounds to believe that:
- (a) Any named defendant in the litigation was negligent in the care or treatment of the claimant; and
 - (b) Such negligence resulted in injury to the claimant.

Corroboration of reasonable grounds to initiate medical negligence litigation shall be provided by the claimant's submission of a verified written medical expert opinion from a medical expert as defined in s. 766.202(5), at the time the notice of intent to initiate litigation is mailed, which statement shall corroborate reasonable grounds to support the claim of medical negligence. This opinion and statement are subject to discovery and are admissible in future proceedings, subject to exclusion under s. 90.403.

Section 30. Subsections (2) and (3) and paragraph (b) of subsection (7) of section 766.207, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

766.207 Voluntary binding arbitration of medical negligence claims.--

- (2) Upon the completion of presuit investigation with preliminary reasonable grounds for a medical negligence claim intact, the parties may elect to have damages determined by an arbitration panel. Such election may be initiated by either party by serving a request for voluntary binding arbitration of damages within $150 \ 90$ days after service of the claimant's notice of intent to initiate litigation upon the defendant. The evidentiary standards for voluntary binding arbitration of medical negligence claims shall be as provided in ss. 120.569(2)(g) and 120.57(1)(c).
- (3) Upon receipt of a party's request for such arbitration, the opposing party may accept the offer of voluntary binding arbitration within 30 days. However, in no event shall the defendant be required to respond to the request for arbitration sooner than 150 90 days after service of the notice of intent to initiate litigation under s. 766.106. Such acceptance within the time period provided by this subsection shall be a binding commitment to comply with the decision of the arbitration panel. The liability of any insurer shall be subject to any applicable insurance policy limits.
- (7) Arbitration pursuant to this section shall preclude recourse to any other remedy by the claimant against any participating defendant, and shall be undertaken with the understanding that:

(b) Noneconomic damages shall be limited to a maximum of \$250,000 per incident, and shall be calculated on a percentage basis with respect to capacity to enjoy life, so that a finding that the claimant's injuries resulted in a 50-percent reduction in his or her capacity to enjoy life would warrant an award of not more than \$125,000 noneconomic damages.

The provisions of this subsection shall not preclude settlement at any time by mutual agreement of the parties.

Section 31. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 766.209, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

766.209 Effects of failure to offer or accept voluntary binding arbitration.--

- (4) If the claimant rejects a defendant's offer to enter voluntary binding arbitration:
- (a) The damages awardable at trial shall be limited to net economic damages, plus noneconomic damages not to exceed \$350,000 per incident. The Legislature expressly finds that such conditional limit on noneconomic damages is warranted by the claimant's refusal to accept arbitration, and represents an appropriate balance between the interests of all patients who ultimately pay for medical negligence losses and the interests of those patients who are injured as a result of medical negligence.

judgment; establishing assessments by the court; amending s. 766.202, F.S.; providing requirements for medical experts;

HOUSE AMENDMENT

Bill No.HB 1713

Amendment No. (for drafter's use only)

112	amending s. 766.203, F.S.; providing for discovery and
113	admissibility of opinions and statements tendered during presuit
114	investigation; amending s. 766.207, F.S.; conforming provisions
115	to the extension in the time period for presuit investigation;
116	removing a limitation on noneconomic damages; amending s.
117	766.209, F.S.; removing a limitation on noneconomic damages;
118	requiring the Department of Health to study